#### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

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The European Epirion, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage. The Cauponnia Epricos, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of

each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum. VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing im portant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; i word, will be liberally paid for. Ore Former Con-RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nichola Hole, BROTHER SAM-FRA DIAVOLO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposit Metropolitan Hotel—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.-The Niagara Leap of the Busy Family.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD School or Missyrer, Ballans, Mesical Gass, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera Hor Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-Journa street, -Schrass Mon's Boy.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 ROWER, SARPLET'S MINSTREL AND COMBINATION TROUPE-PLEASAN DECOMPOSED

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, a Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—in a Variety of Lichard Laughable Entertainments, Corps of Ballet, &c MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-minth streets.—Theo. Thomas' Occure tran GARDEN CONCERTS, commencing at 8 o'Clock.

MOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN-

NEW YORK MUSRUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Brondway. -

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 845 Browlway, - 'Far-

New York, Sunday, July 1, 1866.

#### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past ni o'clock in the evening will be classified under appre priate headings; but proper classification cannot be nsured after that hour.

### THE NEWS.

### CONGRESS.

in the Sonate yesterday a committee of conference was appointed on the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The points to be conferred on relate to the disposition of the Sea Island cotton lands. The House forbid-the surrender of the lands now held by the freedmen under General Sherman's order. The bill as passed by the Senate contains provisions under which the former owners may get possession of these lands, except such as have been sold for United States taxes. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. The bill as it came from the House makes the regular annual appropriation for the support of the Indian Department, the carrying out of treaties, &c. The Senate Finance some discussion the further consideration of the bill was

in the House the bill consolidating the land offices Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, and also the House bill entitling to the benefits of the Pre emption and Homestead acts citizens of the United States residing to towns or villages of New Mexico and Aczona, and who are the bona fide owners of the im provements thereon, were passed. The House, after som further unimportant business, proceeded to the consideration of the Tariff bill. Several amendments were adopted, and seven pages of the bill were dispose The report of the Committee of Conference on the Paris ion bill, concurring in the Senate smeadment was agreed to.

### THE CITY.

No cases of cholera were reported to the Board o Realth yesterday. A small number of complaints were received, one of which was in reference to one of the crowded and badly ventilated tenement houses for which

this city is so famous.

The Commissioners of Excise have already received \$1,100,855 for license fees. Two hundred and eighty injunctions have already been issued against the Com missioners, of which a very targe number were served

the Joint Committees of the Common Council Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and United States Fost Office, met yesterday in the Comptreller's office. The resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Staking Fund a few days since to offer the lower part of the City Hall Park to the United States government for that purpose for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars was unanimously adopted. The Postmaster and District Attorney on the part of the government committee both by the United States authorities.

Yesterday afternoon a contest took place from the tnal Boat Club of Albany and the Atalanta Club of thi city. The boats used were six oar outriggers, and were ned by picked crews from both organizations. The distance rowed was three miles, which course was gone over in the short space of eighteen minutes and forty three seconds, the Atalanta proving the winning boat by ofteen seconds. The return match between these club will take place within the next fifteen days. Thousands

of both sexes witnessed the race.
Patrick Conway, a sailor, died at his boarding he No. 29 Monroe street, it is alleged, from continued bruta treatment while on board the ship T. J. Southard, at the hands of the captain and mate. A warrant for the ar cost of the captain has been issued, but he has not been

Mrs. Belle Boley, a dressmaker, living on Thirty fourth street and Broadway, was arrested on last Tues day evening, on the charge of petit larceny at the tent scance of Miss Rha Van Wie. No. 814 Broadway The case was brought before Justice Dodge, of the Jef farson Market Police Court, and the prisoner discharged for want of sufficient evidence to detain her. It appoared that she was one of a committee at a a-ance to search the person of Mise Van Wie. who professes to receive various gifts from the spirits and she slieges she found a bracelet and several other articles concealed. These she exhibited to the audience as proof that the exhibition was a humbug, and, the plaintif alleges, failed to return them. Altogether, the trial makes some rich disclosures regarding a queer enter-

in the care of L M Montgomery and A H Canedo,

who were arrested to await the result of a civil action for alse representation in stating that they were agents of Santa Anna for the purchase of a vessel, a motion was made to vacate the order of arrest. Affidavits were prosented to show that the defendants were authorize agents of Santa Anna, and a letter from Santa Anna to Montgomery was quoted, in which he repeats that he atonigomery was quoted, in which he repeats that he never gave orders or instructions to incur such an expense. Judge Grover rendered a decision releasing both prisoners from custody.

The Executive Committee of the West Side Association

held a meeting on Friday. Resolutions were adopted re-monstrating against the opening of new streets and other proceedings by the Common Council, in the vicinity of the Park, without the consent of the Park Commission-

On Friday afternoon workmen were busy laying raise for horse cars on 125th street. The bill for this road was passed by the Council and vetoed by the Mayor. action had been taken legislatively on the matter, and the citizens residing on that street, to whom the proposed road was very obnoxious, did not under-stand by what authority the laying of the track was commenced. On Saturday morning the rails were found torn up, but by whom is not known.

The stock market was dull, but steady yesterday. Gold closed at 163 % a %. The continued high price of gold rendered the markets The continued high price of gold rendered the markets firm as a general thing on Saturday, and though comparatively little business was done the sales were generally at full prices. Commercial values which are affected by the tariff will be likely to be irregular until the bill, now before Congress, shall have become the law of the land. Cotton was duli and nominally lower. On 'Change breadstuffs were firm, but quiet. Wheat was firm, be dull. Corn and oats were Ic. lower, with only a mode-rate demand. Pork opened duit and heavy, but closed firm and quite active. Beef was steady, while lard was dull and heavy. Whiskey was quiet. Freights were

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

There are four steamships due at American ports today with European news which will be three, four or five days later, according to priority of delivery. These

vessels sailed in the order annexed, viz:-Steamship. From. Day of Sailing. For. Ericsson ..... Bremen ..... June 20 .... New York Bremen ...... Southampton ... June 20 .... New York City of Boston .. Queenstown ... June 21 .... New York nascus ..... Londonderry ... June 22.... Quebec.

The advices by the Bremen will be three and those b nascus five days later than the report of the Java Our Florence correspondent, writing on the 11th of June, states that Italy, with all her national enthusiasm and fire, had decreed that Venetia shall be free. She c epts the issue of war with Austria full of hope and after a mature consideration of the dangers which must inevitably result to her from the continuance of a state of armed peace. It was proposed by Parliament, and certain to be carried into effect, to abolish all the religious corporations in the kingdom and apply their revenues to ate uses. The law which exempts the clergy from military service was likely to be repealed; and as there are one hundred thousand priests in the country it was thought the ecclesiastical body would furnish quite a spectable quota to the army. Garibaldi was as popular s ever, and Victor Emanuel was just about to start fo the front. We publish this morning a map of the Vene tian Lagoon, with its islands, towns, forts, and all that i

nteresting stragetically.

Our special report of the latest Paris fashions, dated on the 15th of June, conveys in very animated language an excellent idea of the condition of what is known as "society" in the French capital, as well as a description of the prevailing styles of ladies' dresses. Strange to say, there was nothing more in taste newer out of doors than what was to seen on a singer from the Opéra Comique and a dancer from the Chatélet when enjoying themselves in dancer from the Chatelet when enjoying themselves in
the company of a baron, a leader on the turf. The
wardrobe economics practised by one of these ladies and
reported in the dialogue which we publish indicate at
least the possession of a good deal of prudent forethought, while her plan of regulating her dress by the
state of the thermometer is certainly amusing.

Our Freedmen's Bureau correspondent gives an interesting letter from Grenads, Miss. There are more instances of outerse pitterness and lawissness in that

stances of outrage, bitterness and lawlessness in that State than in all the others combined that have been visited by General Steedman on his present tour. An officer of the Bureau was recently called out of his house and shot through the head by two persons whom the authorities are unable to discover. The headquarters at Meridian were broken open and the officers also fired at. A reign of terror is established at Grenada by the guerillas of the war, whose supposed leader is a brother of General For-rest, of the rebel service. There are no troops whatever at Grenada, and General T. J. Wood does not appear to

at Grenada, and General T. J. Wood does not appear to have done anything more than offer a reward for the arrest of the officer's murderers.

The official report of Admiral Godon, of the United States equadron off the Brazilian coast, confirms the news published yesterday concerning affairs on the Parana. He says, in addition, that the allies, by the "secret treaty," are piedged not to treat with Lopez, and he will not willingly give himself into the hands of his enemies so long as he can maintain himself at the head of an army.

The practice fleet for the use of the students at the Naval Academy sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

The United States steamer Lancaster sailed from Se Francisco June 27 for Panama.

The New Party Movements at Washington and the Administration.

We learn from Washington that an address to the people of the United States has been agreed upon by the democratic and conservative members of Congress, that it is now being signed by them, that it fully endorses the proposed national convention of conservatives to be held at Philadelphia August 14, and urges participation in its proceedings, and, finally, that this forthcoming address will be headed by the names of Senator Guthrie (democrat). of Kentucky, and Representative Niblack (democrat), of Indians—the grand idea of this movement being a fusion or co-operation in the approaching elections for Congress of all the opposition elements against the party in

On the other hand, it appears that within s few days past a series of caucuses have been held by the leaders of the radical party of Congress, and that they have agreed to "call a convention of the States now represented in Congress early in September, at some place yet to be designated, which convention shall fix a platform for the party now in antagonism to the Executive and put in nomination General Grant" as the radical candidate for the succession. It further appears that it is the purpose of the radicals strenuously to resist any and every movement designed to give to the excluded Southern States a voice in the Presidential contest of 1868; and hence this early movement to secure the name and cooperation in this scheme of General Grant and

the army. Here, then, upon one question at least, are two strongly defined antagonistic party move-ments for the next Presidency, and especially designed for the preliminary work of the coming elections for the next Congress. The democrats and conservative Johnson republicans stand forth for the immediate readmission into Congress of the lately rebellions States, and of course for their participation in this next Presidential election. The radical republicans hold the ground that the excluded States are not sufficiently reconstructed to be readmitted into the government, and "old Thad Stevens" and his followers are undoubtedly resolved to exclude said States, at all hazards, from any voice in our national affairs until after the election of our next President. This is the main beaut between Thaddens Stevens and Andrew Johnson and between the opposing elements which they represent.

But this question must be determined by the

States now represented in Congress, and in these States, if we may judge from the last Connecticut election, this issue will not be sufficient for the defeat of the Congressional republicans. The old antagonisms against rebels and copperheads are still strong among the rank and file of the Union party of the war. Something more, then, than the immediate restoration of the South to its constitutional relations in the government is needed for the platform of this national Johnson party movement; and it is wanted from the administration. The present Cabinet holds the Executive in subordination to the radical faction, and while it is continued the idea of an effective popular Johnson campaign against the radicals appears to us perfectly absurd. After the fashion of General Jackson, therefore, in cutting loose from Calhoun, Mr. Johnson's position demands the bold proceeding of a complete reconstruction of his Cabinet.

And still another Jacksonian stroke of policy is needed, in a requisition upon England for the indemnities due for those aforesaid Anglorebel spoliations upon American commerce: and still another, upon the great money ques-tion of the day. With all the efforts of the radicals to keep the negro question in the foreground, it must very soon be overshadowed by the mignitude of the money question, in prices, taxes, currency, inflations, &c., all over the country. President Jackson secured his re-election from his declaration of war against the old United States Bank and its branches as constituting a financial monopoly dangerous to the liberties of the American people. The people rallied to Jackson's support, and that errible bank monster, with its thirty millions of capital, was put down. But "Old Hickory," in attempting to supply the place of that dreaded national bank with his pet bank system, only went from bad to worse, as was proved, first in the facilities and in the rage for speculation which followed, next in the grand financial collapse and revulsion of 1837, and then in the flooding of the country with irresponsible and worthless shinplasters, the issues of cities, villages, corporations, factories, distilleries, grocery stores, and crossroad taverns. Hence the tremendous popular revulsion against Martin Van Buren and the

democratic party in 1840. Now we contend that the elements as a m nopoly held by the old United States Bank put down by Jackson, and the elements of corruption, financial ruin and universal distraction developed in the "pet bank" system pu. down with Martin Van Buren, are all embodied in the p t bank system of our present national banks. All the evils, all the dangers of those old pernicious financial experiments, we say, are twenty times over embodied in our existing national banks. Their name is legion, they are still increasing, and they are corrupt from first to last. In the privileges of their circula tion they take, we may say, from twenty-five to thirty millions of money annually from the public treasury; and altogether they form a moneyed oligarchy compared with which "Nick Biddle" and Company were a mere bagatelle.

Let President Johnson, in addition to the other things suggested, strike at this monstrous national bank system and its evils and make its overthrow an issue with the radicula. and his administration may realize in 1868 the popular vindication of that given to Old Hickory's in 1832.

The Cholera Seare and Its Lessons We presume that the cholera scare may now be regarded as at an end. During the past few days the thermometer has been among the nineties, but instead of developing the cholera this intense heat seems to have annihilated it by giving the public something else to talk about. A week ago there were a few supposititious cholera cases in and about the city, but now the panic-mongers are so destitute of material that they have had to invent a story about an old woman in some impossible part of the island to give even a color of plausibility to their theories. In point of fact there has not been any cholera in New York this season and there is no likelihood that we shall have any more trouble about the disease. People in the country who have allowed themselves to be frightened out of their small wits by the reports published in the sensation papers, may now resume their visits to the city with im

The excitement about the cholera has taught us several valuable lessons, however, although it has not quite reconciled our citizens to some of the operations of the Board of Health. In the first place, it has shown that the personal cleanliness and the neat habits of the Anglo-Saxon race are to a great extent a preservative against those terrible epidemics which derastate Oriental and European cities. The cholers raged in Turkey, in France and in Germany, but did not infect England, and it died out as soon as it was imported into the United States. Communication between England and the Continent was uninterrupted but still the cholers did not come. Ships oaded with cholera patients arrived at this port; but still the disease did not extend to the hore. It has been previously noticed that the cholers breaks out in filthy localities and avoids the better portions of most cities; but it now appears that this characteristic is equally remarkable upon a large scale, and that cleanly countries, as well as cities and wards and uses and individuals, are comparatively safe.

A distinguished traveller relates that in Constantinople, while the natives were dying around him by thousands, he preserved him self, his family and his servants from the cholera by the constant use of the bath. This case is worth noting; for it suggests an easy and a sure preventive against almost all contagious diseases. Cleanliness is not only next to godliness, as the Scriptures declare, but it is also agreat deal better than doctors. We are not advocating the cold water cure, which is bathing carried to excess and is often as dangerous as too much medicine; but we do recommend the establishment of public bathe and the passage of a law compelling the location of one or more bathing tubs in every tenement house. Cholera or no cholera, such simple measures as these would greatly benefit the public health at all times. In this country every well appointed house has its bathroom and indeed few private residences, no matte how cheaply constructed, are now built without this convenience. The greater part of our population is, therefore, already provided for in this respect, and we believe the, this has had much to do with keeping the cholera away from us. But the poorer elesses of people, who cannot afford to nov far bathing at a barber's,

have no bath rooms at home, and those capitalists who erect tenement houses will never furnish these or any other sanitary indispensa bles unless they are compelled by law. us such a law and a few large public baths for our floating population, and the city will then only require a careful quarantine-located elsewhere than at Staten Island-and the ordinary regulations of the sewerage and the streets become perfectly healthy. If the Board of Health and the doctors would address themselves to this subject, instead of scaring people with long documents and bogus reports about the cholera, they would do the city a greater

The Evils of the National Bank System We have from time to time exposed the evils of the National Bank system, and although there is a powerful moneyed monopoly interested in perpetuating the monstrous fraud upon the country, we see that Congress and the people begin to get some correct ideas upon the subject. Notwithstanding the efforts that are made to cheat the public as to the real character of this fraudulent and dangerous system, some of the public men at Washington and a portion of the press of the country have taken a bold stand against it. The more we reflect upon the matter the more extraordinary it seems that such a system should ever have been put into operation. In ordinary times, as in times of peace, this could not have occurred. But designing politicians and shrewd speculators seized the opportunity, when the public mind . was ab sorbed by the war, to foist their ruinous scheme upon us. Congress was as ignorant as schoolboys of the great questions of national finance and currency, and was carried away by scheming politicians and financial theorists. But the time has come when this gigantic swindle must be seen in all its detormity. We have shown that the people are cheated

out of some twenty-five millions of dollars a year by giving the so-called national banks the benefit of a circulation which the government ought to have. Let us state the case again, for it will bear repeating, and ought to be impressed upon the minds of the people. The national banks have a circulation of nearly three hundred millions, and it is contemplated to increase this to four hundred millions. The profits on the existing circulation are at least twenty-five millions a year. The banks are private corporations, and of no use to the government or country, but, on the contrary, are dangerous nuisances; yet this immense sum, a sum that a few years ago would have paid all the expenses of the government, is given freely to these private corporations without the least consideration. This is an indirect tax upon the people. But, it may be said, the country must have a currency, and somebody must profit by it. Very well, then, let the government profit by it, and let that amount be saved and applied to the liquidation of the national debt. What more natural, reasonable and simple? Who would not rather have legal tenders than the national bank notes? We know that as long as the government exists the former will be good; but we do not know how far the latter would be so in a great financial crisis, when the securities of the banks might be thrown upon the market like a flood. This, however, is not the main point we aim at Our point is this: the three hundred millions of national bank circulation could be withdrawn and the same amount of legal tenders substituted in its place. The volume of currency would not be increased, while by issuing these three hundred millions of legal tenders the same amount of interest bearing bonds could be cancelled; that is to say, buy up the bonds now deposited by the national banks for their circulation, or an equal amount of other bonds by this new issue. Thus the volume of currency would not be increased, we should have a better currency, and we should at the same time reduce the interest bearing debt three hundred millions. It seems to us that this proposition is so plain that a

The danger to our political system of perpotnating this enormous monopoly of the naional banks we have spoken of before and need not repeat what we said. The old United States Bank, about which there was such an outery, was not half as dangerous. These national banks should be regarded with suspi cion and apprebension, however, in another point of view. We refer to their power in forestalling and controlling the markets and business of the country. The farmers of the West, the planters of the South, and the business of the country everywhere are at their mercy. No class or interest of the community could resist their influence or their combinations to monopolize. We complain of high prices, and justly; but the cause of these high prices is neither the premium on gold nor the difference between gold and the currency, but the monopoly and influence of the national banks. They control the markets for their own benefit. The capital which the government literally gives them enables them to forestall the markets keep up high prices, and oppress the people. In whatever point of view we look at them they are dangerous and monstrous evils, without any redeeming quality. Is it not high time, then, that the whole system should be abolished? If these banking associations or corporations choose to do a banking business let them do it on the circulation of government notes on legal tenders but not on a currency given to them by the government without the least equivalent. Will Congress take steps to save twenty-five millions a year in the way we propose, or continue to throw it away by for ering a monstrous monopoly? This is a question of far more importance than that of negro suffrage or of mutilating the constitution for the sake of the negroes.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AGENTS -- General Saxton has followed the example of other agents of that abominable institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, by writing a so-called reply to the charges brought against him by Generals Seedman and Fullerton, the Commis sioners appointed by the President to investigate his work. Of course he grows very enthusizatie in his own defence. The worst offender even when caught in the act, can always plead not guilty and tell a plausible story to excuse his misdeeds. The reply of General Saxton is of just this character, and can weigh nothing with the President or the public against the official statements of the competent and onprejudiced gentlemen who have been examining the practical workings of the Bureau.

But if General Saxton thinks that he has a good explanation rendy, and can blear himself

from the responsibility for the conduct of freedmen's affairs in South Carolina, let him demand a military court of inquiry and face the facts bravely. To be sure this remedy is very dangerous, for General Saxton would probably be disgraced and dismissed if found guilty; but if he is as conscious of his own innocence as he professes to be he will not flinch from this risk. We can assure him that the public regard him with distrust, and that the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton upon his case is universally accepted as correct. He cannot alter this popular verdict by simply saying that he is not guilty; but he may do so by presenting evidence before a court of inquiry. At any rate we are in favor of letting him try it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL MONOPOLY AND SIR MOBTON PETO'S PROJECT.-We gave in our telegraphic reports yesterday the substance of a decision in the courts of Pennsylvania in regard to the controversy over the Catawissa Railroad, between the Pennsylvania Central and the Atlantic and Great Western companies. The courts, it seems, have confirmed an old lease or contract made between the Catawissa and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads in October, 1860. The Philadelphia and Eric Railroad is owned by the Pennsylvania Central, and the declaration that this old contract is still valid and legal cuts off the subsequent contract made by Sir Morton Peto and his party. Such, at least, is the inference that we draw from the brief synopsis of the decision furnished us by telegraph. This, we take it, puts an end to the extension of the Atlantic and Great Western to the Atlantic seaboard over that route, and effectually defeats the project of Peto and McHenry to secure original property as a basis for the issue of new bonds that were to rescue the firm of Peto & Co. from their financial embarrassments.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE.-WE have the rumor from Washington that the ques tion of superseding Senator Foster as President of the Senate has been revived at Washington among the radicals. It must be remainbered that, as things now stand, in the event of the death or impeachment of President Johnson, the President of the Senate would become pro tem. President of the United States. Mr. Foster, as President of the Senate, has shown himself a little too conservative to please the radicals, and it is not improbable, therefore, that he may be shelved towards the close of this session. He has lately received one unmistakable radical rebuke in the Connecticut Legislature in being rejected as a candidate for re-election, and it is quite likely that he is marked for the bowstring at Washington.

CALLING Upon HERCULES .- The venerable poetical and political editor of the Post, who, since the fights over the protective tariff of 1828, has stuck to the democratic faith upon free trade as expounded by Calhoun, is shocked at the Tariff bill now before Congress. He hopes that, if the bill passes, it will be vetoed, and he cannot see how it can get the approval of President Johnson. The veto of the Cavil Rights bill, in the estimation of the Post, was an awful blunder; but "circumstances alter cases." The venerable Bryant, like the rest of them, does not hesitate to call upon Hercules when his go-cart gets stuck in the mud.

### Popular Ideas.

ACCIDENTS ON THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD. Julia, a lady sufferer on the second avenue cars, is pleased with the Hunaln articles on railroad accidents, but is pained to see that those which occur on the Second avenue, caused by the "dummies," are no by frightened horses, broken carriages, and people killed and injured by the dummy engines are of almost every day occurrence. Julia's complaints, however, do not end here. She says the dummies are a nuisance and they render it impossible to live with any degree of comfort on the upper end of the road. The steam and smoke fill the bouses and the noise makes the people nervous and deprives them of their regular sleep, which, of

Another up town resident desires to enter a complaint against the management of the Third avenue cars. He says that a stranger who attempts to work his way up o'clock in the evening, will find it a hard road to travel. He thinks that the company should put on more cars at the particular time when travel is the greatest. It is his opinion that if sickness should come the Third avenue cars would be the medium of spreading the disease.

THE PRIZE FIGHT ON WARD'S ISLAND. We have received the following contradiction from one of the reported principals in the recent prize fight on

Ward's Island :-Ward's Island:—

Having seen in your valuable paper an account of a prize fight having taken place on Ward's Island, on Friday, June 22, and my name used as one of the principals of that fight, you will please contradict the statement, as I was at the time of the pretended fight attending to my legitimate business—boat building. As your valuable paper has been imposed upon by some unmitigated falsifier, and my name has been traduced, you will see the propriety of contradicting the statement which appeared in your widespread journal.

JOSEPH HEWES.

CLAIMS OF WHITE SOLDIERS. A soldier who was through the war desires to ask the honorable Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, while he is giving so much attention to the colored soldiers, if he cannot find time to think of the claims of the white men who rescued New Orleans and other Southern cities from rebel rule.

SURGERY BY STEAM AND CIRCULAR SAWS. A progressive surgeon thinks that it is probable the cientific world and the rest of mankind will hall with joy the news that a large military hospital has been established at Breslau, on the Oder, in Silesia, by orders of the Prussian government, in which has been placed and made ready for immediate use, a circular saw. worked by steam power, to be used for the purpose of amputating such limbs of wounded soldiers as the surone in charge shall deem best to have removed. 'Imagine," says the writer, "the rapidity with which such operations can be performed by this simple process and the accuracy with which they can be conducted

THE MISSION OF SANTA ANNA. An admirer of Santa Anna refuses to indorse the rticles from Mexico attacking the General and impugning his motives. He says he has no interest in Santa Anna nor his movements, but having accidentally seen some correspondence regarding his visit to this country he is satisfied that his greatest desire is to benefit his native land and to re-establish the republic. The General, he says, desires to obtain a command in the armies of his country, and to make Mexico too hot for Maximilian and his French supporters.

BEFORM NEEDED ON THE SOUND STEAMERS. A moralist is very anxious that something should b done to rid the Boston boots of lewd women. He says they are in the habit of buying tickets for the round thip and during the passages of the boats they manage to turn the footsteps of youth and men of maturer age into he paths of the unrighteous.

A LOST TRAVELLER IN THE ABOTIC REGIONS.

Mr. W. Parker Snow thinks that something ought to
be done immediately for the relief of C. F. Hall, who !, now alone with the Esquimanx in a part of the Ar go regions not often visited by civilized men. Mr. door says it is not too late for a small craft to run up the and back this season, and in proof of the ascertion, be instanced the fact of a little whaling schooner defing the same thing in 1864 and making a paying foyor, a.

THE PARRIONABLE WEDDING AT PARATOGS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPLACE. I saw in your paper of to-day an account of Miss De

amp's wedding at Saratoga, in Waich you state that she is an orphan. You will coap, a great favor by coaling this, as Miss De Cap, a father is still living and in command of his vessel, it behandle, Florida, New York, June 99, 256.

# THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

No Cases of Cholern-The Public Health Good-Complaints-A Model Tenement

of Health yesterday, and Dr. Dalton, the Sanitary Super-intendent, issued the following bulletin, in accordance nution adopted at the meeting of the Bo

on Friday last:—
OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERDYTENDENT,
METMOPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
301 MOTE STREET, NEW YORK, June 30, 1866. ]
Bulletin of public health for the tweaty-four hours en
ing at two o'clock F. M., June 30, 1866.—
No cholera—Public health good.

COMPLAINTS.

Testerday but a small number of complaints were sent in to the office of Major Rosworth. The majority were in relation to garbage heaps, sunken lots, damp basements, offensive privies and other similar matters. The following was in relation to

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House 255 Monroe street, front and rear six story
buildings; twenty-four families in each. No ventilation.
Tenants keep tubs, palls, &c., filled with water (which
becomes stagnant), on the landings at head of stairs. In
front house there is a skylight on the roof which the
landford refuses to allow to be opened. Several tenants
have opened its times, and when the agent heard of it he
instantly closed it, and threatened that if it was opened
again he would disposeess the tenant so offunding. The
stenn arising for the want of ventilation is a sure
breeder of disease of some kind.

#### Staten Island.

There was absolutely nothing to report of an impor-tant character in choiers matters at this place yesterday. The residue of the passengers of the ship Union, who are principally German emigrants, will be brought up to Castle Garden in a few days, being at the present time in a decidedly convalescent state. In connequence of the despatch boat being obliged to rely on wind and tide, there was no report from Dr. Bissell last night; but in the morning all the sick seemed to be improving splea-didy.

didly.

Dr. Swinburne is of the same opinion as the Health
officers at Etizabeth, that cholers is not contagious rom
contact, and only from the impure atmosphere generated
by accretions of foul matter deposited in places where

by secretions of foul matter deposited in places where others are likely to visit.

The inhabitants of the island are becoming more reconcided every day to the justice of a quarantine being located som where, and that the State cannot get a more eligible place than Seguine's Point. Here the police are still on guard, and keep up a rigid system of patrol.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DESCRIT ON A WHISKEY DISTRILERY-FURTHER DE-STOPMENTS.-It is reported that the whiskey distillery recently seized by the revenue officers of this city was wned by a number of wealthy capitalists who had invested their money in the manufacture of illicit whiskey owing to the vast profits arising from the business. Eight thousand gallons of liquer are reported to have been seized. It was all ready for delivery, and is valued at eight thousand dollars. Revenue officers are still on the premises, to prevent its being taken away.

REOFENING OF THE ASTORIA FRIEN.—This forry, which was closed last January in consequence of the inefficient condition of the beats, will reopen to-morrow. The landing at the foot of Eighty-sixth street is discon-tinued, and a new slip has been erected at the foot of Ninety-second street. The proprietors have provided ample accommodation for a well regulated line,

SINKING OF A STRANFUG-TWO LEVES LOST .- The steamclock on Friday night. The cook and fireman were on board, and it is believed that they have perished. The only cause assigned for this accident is the overflowing of the tanks from the hydrant on the dock. STABBING APPRAY BETWEEN WOMEN IN THE EIGHTS

ioned women, met fast evening at the corner of Greene neife Rebecca stabbed her opponent in the left hand and ide with a knife, inflicting severe wounds. That in the side penetrated between the fifth and sixth rins. Had it entered a short distance above, death would have been the consequence. The assailant was immediately arrested by officer Byrnes, of the Eighth precinct, and committed to one of the station house cells for the night. She resides at 198 Grene street, and is aged twenty-two years. The injured woman was conveyed to police head-quarters, where her wounds were dressed by Surgeon Poder. She is aged twenty-one years, and resides at 167 Greene street, Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the afray.

this well known institution took place at Sing Sing on Thursday, the 28th. Mayor Hoffman reviewed the on Thirsday, the 28th. Mayor Hollian reviewed the cadeta and made some very appropriate remarks. He complimented the boys on their excellent appearance, and reverted to the fact of his having obtained his own preparatory education at Mount Pleasant. He saw around him men with whom he played in childhood, and he recalled with pleasure the scones and incidents of these bygone days. His remarks were of great interest to his numerous acquaintances present as well as to the delighted cadeta. The exercises of the day closed with a brilliant ball.

SURBOGATE'S COURT.-Letters of administration were granted by Surrogate Tucker on the estates of the following named persons, viz. :—Mary A. White, J. Lyman Van Buron, Felix O'Neill, Peter Bartholomew, Emeline Barker, Caroline Rosenbaum, Barbetta Wolf, Bridget Dundon, Morris Schrig, John Bentz, Michael Mulligan, Ephert Sparting, Francis Groppe, Margaret Bird, Hester Naugie, Rosenna O'Reilly, Wm. H. Russ, Wm. W. Cook, Bren, Farroll, Robert W. Gilbert, Sarah Boyle, Casper Engler, Frans Schulmann, John Starka, Mary A. Bell, Joseph S. Hunt, Wm. J. Darby, Schastian Mattman, Susanna Page. Letters of guardianship were granted by the same officer to the following mamed porsons for the following minors.—Richard H. Vreeland, guardian to Lavinia, Theresa, John R., Mallises and Emma J. Flandreau; Caroline Garms, guardian to Sarah L., Amelia C. and Caroline W. Garms; Peter Loram, quardian to Mary Loram; Harman N. Morze, guardian to Albort Burke; Mary Brady, guardian to Julia Plunkett; John Schweickert, guardian to Pauline and Edward Schweickert; Ernast Schweit granting to William and ited by Surrogate Tucker on the estates of the fo sonn Schweickert, guardian to Pauline and Edwar Schweickert; Ernest Schmidt, guardian to William an Frederick Martin; Henry Russell, guardian to Margare W. Gilbert; E. Michaelsen, guardian to Anna E., Charles H. and Wilhelm Michaelsen; Thomas W. Sutton, guar-dian to Mary R. Sutton; Mary C. Meade, guardian to Georgena A. M. Davis.

## Meeting of Italians.

Another important meeting of Italians was held last night at Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, to complete the organization of the Permanent Committee, which will hold regular sittings throughout the war for Italian independence. About three hundred persons were present and received with enthusiastic acclaimetions the various resolutions presented Signor Orsini, who is going out as a volunteer, addressed the Orsini, who is going out as a volunteer, autressed that meeting, and in the name of the committee moved that Signor Massimiliani, Vice President, he requested to preside over the proceedings. The motion being seconded and carried, Signor Massimiliani proposed that the Permanent Committee be at once duly constituted. The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected. manent Committee be at once duly constituted, following named grademen were unanimously e a members of the Fermanent Committee:—Signor it, President; Signori Marsimiliani, Graini, Monara arini, Muzio, "usini, Plumi, Piatti, Bendelari, J Trati, Fagnani, Barbetta, Vice Presidents; Signor A Eagni, Secretary, and Signor Vanni, Treaturer.

rati, Fagnani, Barbetta, Vice Presidents; Signor Achule Mami, Secretary, and Signor Vanni, Treasurer, Signor Achule Mami, Secretary, and Signor Vanni, Treasurer, Signor Orsini having moved that the full amount of subscriptions which will be tendered to the permanent committee be employed to said out italian volunteers, eighteen fine-looking men at once came forward and officed their services. The audience entimalistically applicated the motion, which was carried, when the first Americo-Italian volunteers were duly registered by the accretary.

A gentleman proposed the

Americo-lialian volunteers were duly registered by the secretary.

A gentleman proposed that a proper place be appointed to receive onliatments; which was adopted. He further said that he came in the name of the society "d'Unione e Fratelianas Italiana," New York, and that he was directed to offer to every squad of volunteers despatched from this port an excert of the members of the society, preceded by the national flag of Italy.

Several important contributions were handed over a took place. A short patriotic speech by Signor Frational distribution and the several discussions of minor into actions place. A short patriotic speech by Signor Frational distributions of subscriptions.

After a short address from Signor Magain Jana the meeting dispersed.

Pentanism in the Cits. MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT RORP, ATA AND READ CENTRE STEPHEN A. During the last week the Fer cans in this city have

During the has been quiet, and not sing of public importance or unusually quiet, and not sing of public importance has transpired at the different headquarters. Colonel Wm R Roberts, the Fer dan President, has left the city, and a reported to be, in Bumio. General Sweeny has not yet arrived, and, outside of headquarters it is reported that the gallant coneral is to be ignored by the party with which is has been identified, and that in future Colonel Rob ris will run the Senate machine. At the bendquarter seventy and unusual degree of activity provided, but the officials in charge stated that in information could be given to the public of the present. Another invasion of Canada is a loss in information could be given to the public of the process of organization; and the leaders, aving learned wisdom from experience, have determined to conduct their operations secretly and in a strictly conspiratorial manuer.

Cover Organizer James Stephens is preparing for his Western four. During the week he has been in receipt of an amerous letters from all parts of the great West promising him a most enthusiantle reception. The British spy calumny has been refuted this week by the sworn affidavits of nearly thirty members of the I. R. B., who testified on eath beture a holary public that James Stephens had not overstated the numbers and disposition of the organization in Irrand, and that the sugretion of his being a British spy was unterly and entering false.

TRIAL OF THE CAPTURED FENIADS. that the gallant Ceneral is to be ignored by the party

TRIAL OF THE CAPTURED PENIANS. It was year-risk that dupon pretty good anthority has if the United States authorities would dier the captured Fenians mow in custody their choice of piece of risk would at once decide upon New York. Should this opportunity be refused the trial is likely in come of the opportunity or refused the trial is likely in come of